

but on receipt of this news deferred the trip until it should be decided whether his condition was serious.

**Reassuring Message.**  
Later they received a telegram from Mrs. Hay, stating that the Secretary was much improved and that his illness was not serious. The message was so reassuring in tone that Mrs. Whitney felt no further apprehension for her father, and she and Mr. Whitney sailed Tuesday.

**When the End Came.**  
The Secretary had passed a most comfortable day, and when Dr. Scudder arrived from Boston at 8:29 p. m., and went to the Fells, he found his patient much improved, all symptoms being favorable. During the day the Secretary had rested quietly, and had taken a good quantity of nourishment.

Dr. Scudder was so relieved by the condition that he retired for the night at 10 o'clock, and the entire household, with the exception of the nurse, retired at about the same hour. The nurse lay down on a couch in the Secretary's room.  
At 11 o'clock she noticed that the sick man was resting quietly. At midnight her patient called her, and she noticed a serious change in his condition. She at once summoned Dr. Scudder and Mr. Whitney, as well as Mrs. Hay.  
The doctors and Mrs. Hay hastened to the bedside, but the Secretary passed away in a few moments. So quickly did the end come that the son was unable to reach the Secretary before his father had breathed his last.

**Failing Since March.**  
It was last March that Secretary Hay began to show symptoms of serious illness, and on the advice of his physicians a trip abroad was decided upon. He was suffering from overwork and he almost collapsed on the White Star steamship pier at New York just before going aboard the steamer for a six weeks' Mediterranean tour.

The distinguished diplomat, taken suddenly faint, sank down on a bale of merchandise. Recovering somewhat he had to be carried to the gangplank in a rolling chair.  
Relatives who were with Mr. Hay made light of his attack and declared that no serious trouble threatened him. Persons who saw the Secretary while he was recovering, thought he looked a sick man, and in need of rest.

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**Pulmonary Embolism.**  
The signs immediately preceding the death of Mr. Hay were those of pulmonary embolism. The bulletin an-

nouncing his death was signed by Drs. Scudder and Murphy.

Dr. Scudder made the following statement today, of the illness and death of his patient:

"Mr. Hay's illness was caused by the acute retention of the urine. It was due to an enlargement of the glands. This retention was relieved without an operation. On account of the previous general illness he was attended most faithfully for fear that some new complication might arise.  
The doctors relieved him so that his heart and kidneys were doing their normal work. His condition was very satisfactory, and on Friday he passed the most comfortable day during his most recent illness.

**As Well as Expected.**  
At 10 o'clock he was examined by the attending physicians, and his condition was found to be as well as could be expected. Mr. Hay said he thought that he would pass a very comfortable night, and the nurse retired for a few minutes rest. At 12:15 he called the nurse, and she found him breathing heavily. She immediately called the doctors, but their efforts were of no avail. They reached his bedside just before he passed away."

**Mr. Hay's Last Words.**  
Clarence Hay, the dead man's son, said: "My father's last utterance was his call to the nurse. He said something about trouble in his breast. Previous to that he said to his physicians, 'I believe I will pass a very comfortable night.' The latter statement may be regarded as his last words."

The employees of the Hay household did not know of Mr. Hay's death until after they had arisen for the usual time. They then learned the sad fact.  
There were many manifestations of the deep grief which a cable message from Bad Nauheim, where Secretary Hay had been taking the baths, said that he had been taking the baths at Bad Nauheim.

Another son, Adelbert Stone Hay, was killed in June, 1901, while attending a conference at the White House. He was the third son of the late President. His death was the first great sorrow in the life of Mr. Hay.

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## JOHN HAY (1838-1905)

Born October 8, 1838, at Salem, Ind.  
Educated common schools Warsaw, Ill.; academic schools Springfield, Ill.; graduated Brown University, 1858.  
Admitted to the bar of Illinois.  
Appointed one of the private secretaries to President Lincoln.  
Appointed brevet colonel United States Volunteers, and assistant adjutant general.  
Editorial writer on the New York Tribune, 1870-1873.  
Entered the Diplomatic Corps and served as secretary of legation at Paris, Madrid, Vienna, and charge d'affaires at last named place.  
Promoted to First Assistant Secretary of State under Secretary William M. Evarts, 1879, and served until 1881.  
Chosen president International Sanitary Conference, 1881.  
Editor-in-chief New York Tribune during absence of Whitelaw Reid in Europe, 1881.  
Resumed literary labors.  
Appointed ambassador to Great Britain by President McKinley, 1897.  
Appointed Secretary of State at close of Spanish-American war, 1898.

His literary achievements: "Castilian Days," 1871; "Pike County Ballads," 1871; "Life of Lincoln," (in collaboration with John G. Nicolay), 1880; "Poems," 1880; "Sir Walter Scott: An Address," 1897.  
His home life: Married, 1874, Clara, daughter of Amasa Stone, of Cleveland. Children: Adelbert Stone Hay, (died 1901); Helen, wife of Jayne Whitney, Manhasset, L. I.; Alice, wife of James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Genesee, N. Y.; Clarence, undergraduate at Yale.

Clara Stone, daughter of Amasa Stone, for a short time devoted herself to literary work, but did not lose her interest in politics.  
Mr. Hay was appointed to England in 1871 by President McKinley. In 1898 he was recalled to America to become Secretary of State, a post he held until his death.

For nearly six years, not continuously, but in actual time, Secretary Hay stood first on the list of Presidential successors. From the date of Vice President Hobart's death until the inauguration of McKinley and Roosevelt, two years and three months later, and again from the accession of Vice President Roosevelt to the Presidential office until the beginning of his recent term, a period of nearly three years and six months, Mr. Hay was eligible to assume the direction of the nation's affairs "in case of the removal of the President from office or of his death."

Had William McKinley's death occurred seven months earlier John Hay would have been President of the United States.  
Through the two long periods when there was no Vice President, Mr. Hay performed the duties of Secretary of State without a hitch, and his great desire of ambition that might have come to many men in his situation.

**Unexpected Statescraft.**  
Before he entered it he was regarded as an accomplished literary man whose prose and rhyme had delighted many readers. It was not, however, suspected, except by the few who knew him well, that he possessed the great ability of statesmanship which he displayed in recent years.

When Mr. Hay returned from England in the fall of 1878 to become Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet, he was confronted with the problem of the relations into which the Government had entered with the rest of the world through the result of the acquisition of territory in the Far East, brought into greater prominence the administration of foreign affairs.

Mr. Hay's task required not only a firm hand, but comprehensive knowledge, remarkable presence of mind, and a determination and ability to overcome discouraging obstacles.

**A New Diplomacy.**  
Almost from the moment of his entering upon the discharge of his official duties, Secretary Hay elevated diplomacy to a higher plane than it had then occupied in the history of the world. He made it stand for honesty in national purposes, and in the relations of nations.

From this beginning Hay, more than anyone else, has placed the United States in a position among the world powers where its opinion and its desires are listened to with respect and in concern. In doing this the entire foreign policy of the country has been changed.

This is true, as some opponents of the Administration have charged. But the change of policy has only been a change in the general character of the policy, and the general character of the policy to the rest of the world.

The Spanish war made necessary some readjusting by the United States with the affairs of the Orient, and as nearly every power of Europe is in some way concerned in the new lines of negotiation, new purposes to be effected, were opened with the establishment of American sovereignty over the Philippines.

**Open Door Policy.**  
Among the people generally, Mr. Hay is best known for his "open door" policy in China. This brought about a recognition of the right of the United States to trade as freely as any other nation with that empire which at the time had been divided into various "spheres of influence."

Mr. Hay persuaded the powers to make a formal declaration for this policy. It was regarded as a feat in diplomacy. In the same year, 1899, he arranged the settlement of the Samoan question, by which Germany and the United States divided the islands. The United States by this settlement surrendered no commercial rights, and gained the best harbor in the South Pacific.

**Boxer Uprising.**  
At the time of the Boxer uprising in China, and when the powers in 1900 formed an alliance for the protection of Europeans, Secretary Hay played an influential part. Supported by this Government, he is believed to have prevented the dismemberment of that empire. He advocated a pacific policy.

In July he addressed a note to the powers, declaring that the United States had no selfish aims against China, but favored the preservation of its territorial integrity and the "open door" for trade. The European nations were compelled by his diplomacy to adopt a similar policy. The Chinese Government, however, refused responsibility for the outrages, and the good offices of President McKinley were sought in bringing about peace.

The siege of Peking during the Boxer rebellion proved a severe test. He insisted that the foreign ministers were alive, and succeeded in securing a message from Minister Conger, at Peking, when the whole world had abandoned hope for the beleaguered diplomat.

Mr. Hay was foremost in the long and tedious negotiations following the entrance of the allied troops in Peking, but won the day for a pacific and humane settlement.

**Far East War.**  
When the war between Russia and Japan began the Secretary was again instrumental in securing pledges guaranteeing the integrity of China. He had

the first city in which Mr. Hay took an active interest. The changing events of his career, after his secretaryship with Lincoln, took him to New York for a while as editorial writer for the Tribune. Later London was his home when ambassador to Great Britain.

But during all this time Mr. Hay retained an affectionate regard for Washington. Eventually he returned here and took up his residence as an active citizen of the District. Indicative of his interest in the capital, he became a large property owner. One of the finest pieces of property on Connecticut avenue between K and L streets is owned by him. Upon it is erected one of the most substantial apartment houses in the city.

For this block of real estate Secretary Hay expended over \$200,000 and \$25,000. The apartment house is said to have cost over \$500,000.  
Secretary Hay also owned the splendid residence at Sixteenth and H streets, the scene of so many enjoyable and indeed famous gatherings. The American Secretary of State was very cordial in his hospitality and entertained extensively, but not promiscuously. For this reason an invitation to the more informal entertainments at his house was appreciated more than the privilege of attending some of the most elaborate functions in the city.

**Artistic Tastes.**  
Secretary Hay's artistic tastes had opportunity for display in the furnishings of his home. Friends regarded it a privilege to be invited into Secretary Hay's "den," where some of his choicest possessions were kept.

It was said by some persons that Secretary Hay, during the later years of his life was sensitive about his youthful poetic efforts, and that he disliked to admit the authorship of such poems as "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches," etc.

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## Personal Characteristics of Dead Statesman

"John Hay, of the District of Columbia."

That is the way Secretary Hay's name appears in the Congressional Directory. It indicates more than anything else his close connection with the people of this city, and the fact that he regarded his long residence here as sufficient to make him a native of Washington.

Washington has been the home of scores of distinguished public officials since it became the Capital of the United States, but it is hard to find these public men become so closely identified with the affairs of the District that they were willing to claim it as their home.

Most public men came from other States. Residing here during that period of their career which made necessary their stay in the Capital.

**Washington His Home.**  
With John Hay it was different. Coming to Washington at a comparatively young man, the National Capital was

**DIED.**  
MAUER—Suddenly on Thursday, June 29, 1905, at Holly Cottage, Bethesda, Md., Mrs. KATHERINE MAUER.  
Interment at Frankfort, Ky.

BAKER—At 2600 Wisconsin avenue, July 1, 1905, Mrs. CAROLINE AUGUSTA BAKER, widow of the late Chief Engineer Charles Henry Baker, U. S. Navy.  
Interment at Frankfort, Ky.

**FUNERAL DESIGNS.**  
GUDD, 1214 F St. N.W. Phone M 4273.  
STOEWART & KERR, Funeral Directors and Embalmers, OFFICE AND CHAPEL, 737 NINTH STREET N.W. Telephone M 5448.

**J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 232 Penn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C. Telephone Main 1385.**

**CHURCH NOTICES.**  
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 8th and H sts. n.w., Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D.D., pastor—9:30 a.m. Sunday school, P. H. Bristow, superintendent. Public worship with services by the pastor, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Teachers' Bible Club, Thursday, 7 p.m. Church prayer meeting, 9 p.m. Endeavor meetings, Tuesday, 8 p.m., and Sunday, 6:45 p.m. All are cordially invited.

**RUSSIA IN PROPHECY**—Russian Rule in the Light of the Divine Revelation; lecture by J. S. Washburn, in the tent, corner of Lincoln and B sts. n.e., near Lincoln lake, Lincoln Park cars, the most delightful evening ride in Washington. Song service; come early.

**OPEN-AIR SERVICE**, Cathedral Site—Sunday at 4:30 p.m.; Rev. C. B. Pierce, Chaplain. Vested choir, assisted by section of Marine Band. Special cars 32d st. to it.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**—First Church of Christ, corner 15th and R sts. n.w.—Service, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Subject, "Life." Meeting, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m. Public cordially invited. All seats free. Reading room in the Traders National Bank building, corner Pennsylvania ave. and 10th st. n.w.

**SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST**, Scientific Hall, 1202 14th st. n.w.—Services, 9:30 a.m., subject, "Life." Sunday school, 10:15 a.m., Wednesday, 8 p.m. Reading room, 10:15 a.m. Bank building, 10th st. and Pennsylvania ave.

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